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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1487)

Name of Candidate	SAKSHI JAMUAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	857571
Center	ONLINE	Date	26/10/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Highlight the significance of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts. Also, discuss some of their important provisions.

73वें और 74वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम के महत्त्व को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इनके कुछ महत्त्वपूर्ण उपबंधों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

The global dawn of the idea of Neo-liberalism also paved way for passing of 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts to the Constitution in 1993.

About the Acts

→ The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA) pertained to giving constitutional status to Panchayats in rural areas, while 74th CAA concerned with providing the same to Urban Municipalities.

→ The amendments inserted Article 243 and 243A, along with XI and XII schedules.

Important provisions

→ ~~In 73rd CAA~~, the act provided direct election to members at all levels in Panchayats and Municipalities.

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→ 3-tier level of governance in rural areas, with Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.

→ ~~[illegible]~~ Likewise, as per 74th CAA, an urban area was divided into wards, headed by Municipal Council / Municipal Corporation — chaired by a Mayor.

→ 1/3 reservation of seats to women.

→ Reservation of seats for SCs / STs.

→ The state government may provide reservation to other backward classes, by law.

→ A State Election Commission to conduct elections to Panchayats and Municipalities every 5 years.

→ A State Finance Commission to recommend distribution of grants to local bodies, to be constituted every 5 yrs

→ XI schedule provides Panchayats powers, while XII schedules provides such powers to Municipalities. eg. power to levy tax on small dams.

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Significance

→ The amendment acts have given true meaning to grassroots democracy and democratic decentralisation.

→ It has provided voice to the downtrodden SCs / STs.

→ Empowered women and enabled them to be decision makers.

→ ~~Empowered~~ Regular elections have been made mandatory - enabling them effective ~~elect~~ voice.

→ financial autonomy as the governments have power to levy tax etc.

→ emboldened the ideas of federalism, rule of law, autonomy.

The 73rd and 74th CAA have effectively made Gandhiji's dream of decentralised democracy a reality.

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2. Explaining the importance of Parliamentary privileges, discuss the need for their codification.

संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के महत्त्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, उन्हें संहिताबद्ध करने की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Article 105(1) of the Indian Constitution states that there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament.

↓

This points out to the idea of Parliamentary Privileges which are special prerogatives given to a Parliamentarian while making business in the Parliament.

→ It would mean giving freedom of speech which is more protected than a freedom of speech provided to an ordinary citizen [19(1)(a)].

Importance

→ to ensure that Parliamentarians speak their voice without fear or favour.

⇓

fear of defamation / sedition etc.

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→ The Parliamentarians have a greater onus of making laws for public welfare – hence, it is important that they be protected from suits.

However, the same privilege does not extend to discussing the conduct of a judge. Also, the parliamentarian is made free from arrest 10 days prior to or after a session.

→ An MP is not bound to be produced as witness in court

→ The House has the power to punish for contempt.

↓

If a conflict so arises whether Right to life is more important than Parliamentary privilege, it was held in GVK Reddy case that Art. 21 will prevail. However, in Keshav Singh case, it was held that

Art. 21 > Art. 105 > Art. 19.

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Need for Codification

→ There have been incidents of ~~use of~~ misuse of Parliamentary privileges.

e.g. In a case pertaining to Bombay Legislature, the legislature put a reporter behind bars for criticising some of its policies.

& In Keshav Singh case, the UP Legislature ordered to pass privilege motion against 2 sitting high court Judges!

→ to promote freedom of speech.

→ codification will ensure more certainty in law and avert this misuse.

however, Cons of codification entail :-

→ dilution of separation of powers, as written laws might attract interpretation by the courts.

→ will lead to more litigation, ~~and~~ increasing backlog.

→ Reduced discretion of Legislature.

At best, the Privilege motions must be used sparingly, which will uphold both the spirit of Parliamentary privileges and freedom of speech.

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3. Mention the objectives and composition of the National Human Rights Commission. Also, throw light on its effectiveness.

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के उद्देश्यों और संरचना का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी प्रभावकारिता पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was passed after the world renowned Paris Conference on Human Rights in 1993.

The NHRC Act, 1993 paved way for institutionalising human rights issues.

Objectives

→ to uphold the right to life of every individual which is sacrosanct, inalienable and inviolable.

→ to also promote the objectives of courts in various cases such as the Hussainara Khatoon case, and Sunil Batra case which called Art 21 to be part of basic structure of the Constitution.

→ to ensure speedy disposal of human rights issues, viz, extrajudicial

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killings, murder and rioting, rape etc.

→ to provide annual report to Parliament on its workings.

→ to provide recommendations to Union and state governments towards ameliorating human rights issues.

→ to take cognizance of human rights issues within 1 year of occurance.

Composition

→ The Act provided for NHRC at national level and SHRCs at state levels.

→ To be headed by chairperson who is a retired judge of Supreme Court or a Chief Justice of High Court [per 2019 Amendment Act]

→ The Chairperson and members to be there for 3 years terms

→ has powers of a civil court

Effectiveness

Pros :- ① The NHRC is regular in taking cognizance of human

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rights issues.

e.g. Its initiative to bring light to extra judicial killings in AFSPA-governed Manipur - is commendable.

(ii) It acts as a watchdog to prevent government from committing excesses.

(iii) It has instilled ~~a~~ faith in public as someone to report to in case of human rights violations.

However :-

(i) lack of conducting criminal trials has rendered its functioning ineffective.

(ii) Its recommendations are not usually accepted by state governments.

(iii) annual reports to government - irregular

(iv) Overstaffed

(v) under-funded

(vi) Cognizance of cases ~~of~~ maximum 1 year of occurance has further limited its powers. ⟹ have reduced NHRC status to that of a paper tiger.

Way ahead

(i) NHRC be given powers of prosecution.

(ii) funding and filling of vacancies.

(iii) human rights issues should not be barred by limitation.

(iv) governments must promptly respond to its recommendations.

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4. Discuss the significance of the Preamble of Indian Constitution. Can it be amended like any other provision of the Constitution?
भारतीय संविधान की उद्देशिका के महत्त्व की विवेचना कीजिए। क्या संविधान के किसी अन्य उपबंध की भांति इसमें संशोधन किया जा सकता है?

The Preamble is a document outlining the broad objectives of our Constitution, thus enabling the wishes of our constitution framers — to happen.

Objectives → sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic. [for India to be].

for Individuals → liberty, fraternity, equality, justice

(+) unity and integrity of nation.

Significance

→ The goals outlined give the government a sense of vision, on how to carry out governance.

→ emphasises on the rights of individuals, to be achieved by the government.

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→ give government positive responsibilities so that India could one day become an egalitarian society.

→ states the date on which our Constitution was adopted, that is, 26th January, 1950.

→ to make individuals aware of their rights, viz, equality, liberty; and responsibilities, viz, fraternity, and justice.

Amendability

→ In Berubari Union v Govt of India, it was held that since Preamble is not a part of Constitution, it could not be amended.

→ The Court overruled this in Kesavanande Bharati case, wherein court held that Preamble is a part of the Constitution, and thus can be amended. However, it could not be amended so as to alter the basic structure.

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→ Effectively, the government amended in its 42nd amendment Act - the Preamble, and inserted the words - socialist, secular and integrity, which were upheld.

The Preamble, as per top litigator Nani Palkhivala as an Identity card of our constitution, has rightly said so.

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5. Explain the significance and analyze the scope of judicial review in India.
भारत में न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन का महत्त्व स्पष्ट कीजिए और इसके दायरे का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Judicial review refers to the power to review / amend / abolish an act of the legislature by the Judiciary.

Significance

→ The power of judicial review has been inspired from America, which had stated in famous Marbury v Madison case that judicial review is a bedrock of any constitution.

→ It ensures effective separation of powers, wherein judiciary can strike off a law that might be arbitrary and against due process.

→ curbs legislative excesses.

→ upholds value of Independence of judiciary.

→ upholds civil liberties. In Minerva Mills v UOI, court held judicial Review to be part of basic structure of constitution.

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Scope

→ Article 13(2) of Constitution states that law contravening a fundamental right shall be void.

→ In Shankari Prasad case, the Supreme Court, while deciding on the right to property, held that such law under Article 13(2) does not include a Constitutional amendment, and thus, not violative of Article 13(2). Herein, Court diluted the principle of judicial review ~~of~~ ~~upholds~~ undermined right to property.

→ The same was reiterated in Sajjan Singh case. However, in IC Golaknath case, Court struck down Constitutional amendment acts as being violative of fundamental right to property, and held fundamental rights to be immutable.

This was the first act of exercising judicial review over legislative action.

→ In Kesavananda Bharati case, Court first held judicial review to be part of basic structure, thus, upholding this

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principle. The Court added that such power is derived from the constitution itself.

In ~~court~~ a nutshell, thus, the Court has the power to review any action of the government that might violate a law, or ~~is~~ somehow alter the basic structure of constitution.

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6. What are the foundational principles on which our Constitution is based? Why do you think it was important to codify them in form of a written document?

वे कौन-से मूलभूत सिद्धांत हैं, जिन पर हमारा संविधान आधारित है? आपके अनुसार उन्हें एक लिखित दस्तावेज के रूप में संहिताबद्ध करना क्यों महत्त्वपूर्ण था?

The Constitution of India is a mosaic of principles derived from different countries, facts, our own history and philosophy.

The foundational principles include —

(i) Rule of Law

"Be you never so high, the law is always above you"
— Lord Byron

→ signifies that law is supreme.
→ It is even greater than kings.
→ embodied in various articles of Constitution, viz, Chapter-III, Art 13(2), Article 226, 142 [complete justice] etc.
→ liberties of individual are derived from Constitution.

(ii) Federalism

→ means division of powers between Centre and States, in order to prevent

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a conflict of power between the two.

→ although the word 'federal' has not been used in the Constitution, its provisions are many.

of VII schedule.

(iii) Separation of Powers

→ entails division of powers and functions between different organs of government.

→ stated as a Directive Principle (Art 50).

→ In Ram Jawaya Kapoor case, held that separation of power is a basic feature of our constitution.

(iv) Judicial Review

→ entails power of judiciary to curb arbitrary actions of government.

→ meant to uphold civil liberties.

(v) Democracy

→ It is a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

→ provisions relating to elections, right to vote and to represent etc.

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Why codified ?

The Indian Constitution is codified unlike the British, from where we got our power. The British constitution is uncodified and is a mixture of laws, common law principles.

however, codified in India due to -

(i) certainty in law is ensured more through codification.

(ii) will enable to check excesses of government

(iii) will enable Judicial review, which can, through interpretation, derive the intent of constitution framers.

(iv) to prevent totalitarianism of government, and to show that all the organs of government are equals.

Hence, above are the foundational values of constitution and why it was codified

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7. Explaining the concept of federalism, mention the key features of federalism in India.

संघवाद की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में संघवाद की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Federalism is defined as the division of powers between two sets of government, be it between Centre and state governments.

→ The power of federalism ~~in India~~ was born in USA, wherein it is meant to be clear cut separation of power between Union and States.

→ It ensures regional autonomy, financial autonomy, functional autonomy of the governments.

→ Prevents encroachment of power into anothers' domain.

→ prevents conflict between Centre and states.

→ Ensures development without any hindrances.

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Federalism in India

→ Although the word 'federalism' is not mentioned in Constitution, it has many provisions pertaining to it.

→ The federalism India has is based on 'Canadian model' - which means a federal state with centralising tendency, also called, 'Quasi federal'

→ Article 245, read with Schedule VII deals with 3 lists -
- Union list - list I eg: defence.
- State list - list II eg agriculture
- Concurrent list - list III eg education

→ Residuary powers are dealt by Union eg Information Technology.

→ As per Ivor Jennings, India is federal during normal times, but Unitary in emergencies. That is why it is not called totally federal, or totally unitary.

→ Union government does not have power to tax State governments,

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barring certain situations. Likewise, States do not have power to tax Union governments.

→ Such provisions have ensured regional autonomy in a multidiverse state — ∓ giving them voice and countering chances of breaking up.

Thus, federalism in India can be said to be a success as being a unique model which caters to both regional aspirations and national integrity.

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8. Give an account of the composition, mandate and functioning of the Inter-State Council in India.

भारत में अंतरराज्य परिषद् के गठन, अधिदेश और कार्यपद्धति का विवरण दीजिए।

Article 263 of Indian Constitution states that the President ~~should~~ may "may" establish an Inter-State Council (ISC) in India.

Composition

→ The ISC is headed by the Prime Minister, and comprises of Chief Ministers of different states and LGs of Union Territories of India.

→ The Constitution of ISC is not mandatory, as it is established when President deems 'fit'. Hence, in 1990s - an ISC was constituted to streamline administrative relations between Centre and states.

Mandate

→ Its mandate is also to promote Union - state coordination in

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various fields, be it agriculture, inter-state trade and movement, etc.

→ A medium to channelise grievances of states before the Union.

→ A forum to raise inter-state issues and resolution thereof.

→ enhancing coordination would lead to more development and empowerment of the masses.

→ to discuss pressing issues pertaining to the states.

→ to provide channel for effective communication of creative ideas ~~prot~~ in making policies.

However, the functioning of ~~the~~ ISC has not been very effective as -

→ It's used as a mere chat forum and no sound action.

→ Irregular meetings

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→ tool for politicisation and polarisation as used by governments.

→ non-attendance of major leaders.

→ waste of public exchequer due to this.

Way forward

→ make ISC meetings mandatory. ["may" be replaced with "shall"].

→ appropriate media coverage and

→ involvement of more stakeholders viz, civil society.

→ should not be used as a tool for petty politics.

→ its recommendations must be acted upon.

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9. Although the Indian Constitution gives Rajya Sabha some special powers, yet on most matters the Lok Sabha exercises supreme power. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारतीय संविधान राज्य सभा को कुछ विशेष शक्तियां प्रदान करता है, तथापि अधिकांश विषयों पर लोक सभा को सर्वोच्च शक्ति प्राप्त है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The model of bicameralism in India is somewhat unique. There are many powers of parity between Rajya Sabha (RS) and Lok Sabha (LS) and some of disparity.

Special powers of RS

→ Article 249 gives RS power to legislate on a state list in national interest.

→ RS has the power to introduce legislation on All India Services.

→ RS never dissolves.

however, the Lok Sabha exercises supreme powers on most matters –

→ A money bill can only be introduced in LS

→ A money bill can be introduced, voted on by LS only. It can be sent to RS which can suggest recommendation

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which may or may not be accepted by LS.

→ RS does not have power to pass adjournment motion, or a no-confidence motion.

→ RS cannot pass motion to end emergency passed under Article 352. Only LS has such power.

The above shows that LS exercises more powers than RS, however, such powers are only a certain few. In other words, there is largely a parity between the two houses, barring some.

Parity between LS and RS —

(i) A constitutional Amendment bill can be introduced in either house.

(ii) RS can amend, refuse to pass an ordinary bill.

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(iii) Both have parity in cases of state and financial emergency.

(iv) both have parliamentary privileges

(v) both have equal powers in creation and alteration of states.

Thus, by and large, both RS and LS enjoy a common ground. ~~It is justif~~

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10. What is the role of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India? Mention the constitutional provisions to ensure its independence.

भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक (CAG) की भूमिका क्या होती है? उसकी स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने वाले संवैधानिक उपबंधों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Article 148 of the Constitution deals with the office of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in India.

ROLE

→ to audit accounts of Centre and State governments, ADCs in VI scheduled areas.

→ to audit accounts of local governments when asked to do so.

→ to provide financial advice to government in power.

⇓

all these to ensure that the public purse is not embezzled and is being used right.

Independence of CAG

→ Salaries of the CAG is ~~around~~ charged on the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI).

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→ The CAG has a fixed tenure, that is, 6 years ⇒ ensures he can function without fear or favour.

→ The CAG is removed in a manner as a judge of the Supreme Court.

→ CAG's reports are not represented by the ministers — to ensure the office of CAG is separate from the government.

→ He takes oath of secrecy.

→ He is not eligible for reappointment.

Analysis on performance of CAG

→ ~~he largely performs post mortem exercises, that is, after some scam has been done.~~

→ CAG has been successful in unearthing many scams. eg 2G scam.

→ acts as an advisor to the government by warning the latter

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from unnecessary expenses.

However;—

→ the CAG's role is largely fait accompli i.e. after some scam is over.

→ CAG's excessive advice on government's policies may lead to policy paralysis.

→ office of CAG is understaffed.

Way forward

→ CAG must be teethed with more powers, to ensure that some unhappening does not happen in the first place.

The CAG is a friend, philosopher and guide of our Constitution and the office must be used with ~~almost~~ true spirit.

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11. It is often argued that state legislative council is an ornamental and superfluous body. Do you agree?

प्राय: यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि राज्य विधान परिषद् एक सजावटी और अनावश्यक निकाय है। क्या आप सहमत हैं?

State legislative council is the second chamber in a bicameral state.

At present, 6 states [Maharasha, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh] have functioning legislative councils, which derive their power from Art 169 of the Constitution.

The State legislative council (SLC) is oft commented as being a dilatory chamber, due to —

① A State Assembly may introduce a bill and pass it to SLC, which may → accept it, or
→ reject it, or
→ not work on it, or
→ make amends

⇓

whatever the SLC does, the State Assembly may choose to ignore it.

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In other words, the SLC's vait may not have va force of law if Assembly vchooses so. [hence, SLC = superfluous]

→ In the meantime, the bill may be stalled for a maximum 4 months
- which may vdelay passage of the bill]

hence, called a dilatory chamber.

→ Money bill can't be introduced in SLC.

However, it valso has positive roles –

→ Being an indirectly elected body, it can vait vas a forum for discussion by experts → providing judicious opinions on a bill.

→ delaying a bill might give more chance to Assembly to rethink on it.

Nevertheless, doing a cost-benefit analysis, I opine that SLC is indeed a superfluous body, since apart from abovementioned reasons, it also costs on public exchequer.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Compare the discretionary powers of the Governor of a state and the President of India.

किसी राज्य के राज्यपाल और भारत के राष्ट्रपति की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों की तुलना कीजिए।

The President of India and Governor are armed with certain discretionary powers, provided by the Constitution.

President

Art 75(2) states that President shall act in aid and advice of Council of Ministers. However, there are certain instances of discretion :-

→ power to appoint ~~a~~ the Prime Minister when former PM dies.
eg. Just like the President did after assassination of Indira Gandhi

→ power to appoint a government when no party is having clear majority.

→ asking for report from govt. on conduct of business.

→ power to dismiss government for want of clear majority.

→ power of pocket veto, since there is no time limit for President to give assent to a bill - the President can delay it indefinitely.
eg. Gyani Zail Singh used the power of pocket veto of ~~a~~ the Post office bill which was prima facie violation of privacy of citizens.

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Governor

→ Likewise, Constitution states that Governor shall act on aid and advise of State Council of Ministers, other than matters to be dealt by himself.

⇓

this is an enabling provision, giving the governor wider ambit of discretion than the President.

(i) Governor acts on discretion when he reports to President on failure of constitutional machinery of state (356)

(ii) Report to Parliament on states of Schedule V areas.

(iii) Annual Report to Parliament on status of Schedule VI areas.

(iv) dismissal of state government for want of majority. However, in SR Bommai case it was held

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that such dismissal can be done only after a floor test.

(v) Appointment of Chief Minister on Death of current CM.

(vi) asking for report from government on conduct of business.

The above clearly shows that governor has more discretionary powers than President - this is due to the fact that the 24th CAA was passed to limit discretion of the President only.

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13. The Indian Constitution is a synthesis of the British principle of parliamentary sovereignty and the American principle of judicial supremacy. Discuss.

भारतीय संविधान, संसदीय संप्रभुता के ब्रिटिश सिद्धांत और न्यायिक सर्वोच्चता के अमेरिकी सिद्धांत का एक संश्लेषण है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Indian constitution falls between the two extremes, viz

↓

USA	India	UK
Judicial Supremacy	• Rule of law	Parliamentary sovereignty

UK — Parliamentary sovereignty

↓

Parliament is supreme → can bypass judicial ~~xxx~~ decisions.

USA — Judicial supremacy

to uphold law.

India —

→ neither follows parliamentary sovereignty nor judicial supremacy, but rule of law.

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→ Parliament is not supreme – any arbitrariness can be checked by courts and struck down
↓
because, law is supreme, unlike UK where there is Parliamentary supremacy.

→ neither is there Judicial supremacy – Judiciary is appointed by the Executive, and it works under the mandate of Constitution of India.

In conclusion, it could be said that India follows a unique model wherein law is supreme, sovereignty is of the people, and Judiciary is not supreme but acts as a watchdog to uphold the law.

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14. Though not justiciable, why are Directive Principles of State Policy considered fundamental in the governance of the country?

प्रवर्तनीय न होते हुए भी, राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्त्वों को देश के शासन में मूलभूत क्यों माना जाता है?

Article 38 of constitution states that Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are fundamental in the governance of the country.

DPSP — not justiciable

- the DPSPs are not justiciable in order to avert the possibility of excessive litigation that might spring from government not abiding by it totally.

DPSP — fundamental —

→ Chapter IV of Constitution deals with DPSP, some of them being -

- redistribution of resources
- equal justice and free legal aid
- management of workers in participation of industries
- right to education (45)
- right to clean environment

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- prohibition of liquor
- Uniform Civil Code
- maternity relief
- separation of State from Judiciary etc.

→ The above enumerate some goals of the constitution, to be fulfilled by the State.

for example,
having a Uniform Civil code (Art-44) would highlight the spirit of secularism and equality among individuals.

→ similarly, provision of free legal aid will help in upholding the right to life of ~~and~~ prisoners.

→ Likewise, as held in MC Mehta case, a clean environment, ~~which~~ is a part of ~~the~~ Right to life under Art-21.

In other words, when State strives to make provisions in consonence with

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DPSP, it upholds the fundamental rights of the citizens — a necessary goal of every Constitution.

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15. Discuss the emergence of the concept of 'Basic Structure' vis-a-vis power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution.

संविधान में संशोधन करने की संसद की शक्ति के सम्मुख 'मूल संरचना' की अवधारणा के उद्भव की विवेचना कीजिए।

The 'basic structure' is a judicial innovation invoked by the Supreme Court, which initially began due to tug-of-war between the legislature and judiciary.

In Shankari Prasad case, the 1st CAA was challenged as being violative of right to property. The judiciary sided with the government and upheld the law as according to it, 'law' under Article 13(2) does NOT include amendment — hence, an amendment violating a fundamental right is not void.

The same was reiterated in Sajjan Singh case. In Golaknath case, however, court struck down CAAs that were violative of right to property, holding that fundamental rights are transcendental and immutable.

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→ This was modified in Kesavanand Bharti case, which held that fundamental rights could be amended provided that such amendment does NOT alter the basic structure of the constitution.

↓

The basic structure is thus a set of features which are deemed inviolable & sacrosanct. e.g. Rule of law, Judicial review. The concept was derived from ~~Theory of~~ 'Doctrine of Implied Limitations' devised by German courts after Nazi regime.

Subsequently, in Waman Rao case, Court held that laws after Judgment of Kesavanand Bharti case, that were inserted in IX schedule (which give legislature immune from challenge) would be void.

↓

This was clarified in IR Coelho case, wherein ~~to~~ court said that

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IX Schedule laws are NOT immune from judicial review.

Hence, the evolution of basic structure.

16. It is not absolute separation of powers, but a system of checks and balances with regard to the three organs of the state that the Indian Constitution envisages. Elucidate.

यह शक्तियों का पूर्ण पृथक्करण नहीं है, बल्कि भारतीय संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित राज्य के तीन अंगों के संबंध में नियंत्रण एवं संतुलन की एक व्यवस्था है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Separation of powers (SOP) entail that power is divided between the three organs of government.

It depends on a country whether SOP is strict or not.

→ The American model of SOP is strict and rigid, but not so in India.

→ In [India Gandhi v Raj Narain], court held that the SOP envisaged in India is a broad & not a narrow one. It does not inculcate a rigid separation of powers.

Constitutional provisions showing SOP is not absolute –

→ Art 73 states that the Council of Ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha. ⇒ showing executive allegience to legislature.

→ pardoning powers of President

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Legislature performing Judicial functions :-

→ Art. 323A and 323B [Tribunalisation of Justice].

→ ~~Pa~~ Executive performing Legislative functions

→ Art 123 - President performing Ordinance functions

→ Delegated laws, delegated legislation, rules etc

→ Art 213 - governor promulgating ordinance.

~~The above examples show that~~

~~Despi~~

→ Also, the Constitution does not state Separation of Powers to be a mandatory but a directive provision [Art. 50] as a DPSP → evoking that SOP is not supposed to be strict.

From the above, it can be effectively concluded that

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Separation of powers is more akin to independence of judiciary, as the legislature and executive work hand-in-hand while it is the judiciary that works separate from them.

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17. Differentiating between pressure groups and political parties, discuss how pressure groups exert influence on politics in India.

दबाव समूहों और राजनीतिक दलों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि दबाव समूह भारतीय राजनीति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं।

Pressure groups and political ~~facto~~ parties are the defining factors in Indian democracy.

Pressure groups	Political parties
→ put pressure on the government to work for their cause.	either run the government or put pressure on the govt. if not in power.
→ do NOT contest elections.	contest elections.
→ have narrow ~~or~~ ~~wide~~ agenda	have ~~narrow~~ wider agenda
e.g. FICCI – lobbying for free trade and commerce.	eg Indian national congress — for national development

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How pressure groups exert influence ?

→ lobbying with govt. to make decisions in their favour

→ provide criticism to govt and its policies
↓
ensure govt. accountability and transparency.

→ give voice to the affected.

e.g. The coming of RTI Act, 2005 is a result of vociferous protests and effort of pressure groups.

however, its influence might also lead to –

→ excessive concentration of money and power toward one section

→ bribery and corruption

→ drain of public wealth for nefarious motives

↓ undermining equality and justice.

→ a nexus between pressure group – govt. might create a quid pro quo – impacting credibility of government.

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Thus, pressure groups exert massive influence in the politics of India.

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18. The legislature in a parliamentary system ensures executive accountability at various stages. Discuss in the context of India.
संसदीय प्रणाली में विधायिका विभिन्न चरणों में कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Separation of powers ensures checks and balances. In the context of India, the legislature also exercises checks and balances, in form of –

No Confidence motion

→ If the Parliament feels that party in majority no longer has a majority, a No confidence motion can be passed in Lok Sabha.

Adjournment motion

→ to take call for discussion in extraordinary circumstance

→ if such motion fails, party in power has to resign.

Censure motion

→ to criticize acts of govt.

Question hour

→ to ask questions of ~~agent~~ public

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importance to MPs - in form of oral or written questions.

Zero hour

→ immediately follows the question hour, to ask on questions of urgent national importance.

Office of CAG

→ to audit accounts of govt & check possibility of misuse.

Parliamentary Committees

some parliamentary committees, such as Committee on privileges, committee on absence of members - to look into irregularity of conduct.

Privilege motion

to examine breach of privilege.

Hence, there are enough checks and balances to

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ensure executive accountability, as part of the legislature in India.

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19. Why is the 42nd amendment of the Indian Constitution often referred to as the 'mini-constitution'?

भारतीय संविधान के 42वें संशोधन को प्राय: 'लघु संविधान' के रूप में क्यों संदर्भित किया जाता है?

The 42nd amendment act was passed by the Indira Gandhi government during the emergency period (1975-77) - its length so big as deemed by scholars as the 'mini constitution'.

features —

(i) Inserted Art. 323 A, 323 B [Administrative Tribunals & tribunals for other matters.]

(ii) Inserted word

→ socialist
→ secular
→ integrity to Preamble.

(iii) Amended National Emergency provisions (352) -

→ extended legislature's term by 1 year.

→ Amended provisions of State ~~legisla~~ Emergency.

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(IV) Added DPSPs –
→ Right to clean environment (48 A)
→ participation of workers in managent of Industries
→ Right to free legal aid (39 A)

(V) made DPSPs more important than fundamental rights. Law contravening DPSPs would be void.

(VI) Inserted few items to concurrent list, viz – forest
education
electricity etc.

(VII) provision of All India Judicial Services

(VIII) Parliamentary Privileges – to adopt those of House of Commons in England, until a law in India is made.

(IX) made election of PM – challenge to it as immune from judicial review.

(X) Added fundamental Duties (Pt- IV A) as per recommendations

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of Swaran Singh Committee.

Hence, 42nd CAA was a mammoth act, enriching the Constitution.

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20. Elucidate the relation between the President and the Council of Ministers as provided for in the Indian Constitution.

भारतीय संविधान में यथा उपबंधित, राष्ट्रपति और मंत्रि-परिषद् के मध्य के संबंध को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Article 74 of the Indian Constitution states that the President 'shall be' bound by the aid and advice of Council of Ministers.

↓

This means that the President is bound to accept the advice of Council of Ministers. He exercises no discretion. This was held in Samsher Singh v Union of India case.

→ The President appoints the Prime Minister, who is the leader of the single largest party in Lok Sabha.

→ The president appoints the Council of Ministers after consultation with Prime Minister.

→ The President may ask for reports from Council of Ministers, through the Prime Minister.

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→ the Council of Ministers are dismissed when ~~Lok Sa~~ party loses majority in Lok Sabha, by President. However, a mandatory floor test shall be conducted before dismissal, as held in SR Bommai case.

→ The President promulgates ordinance during recess of the House, as per aid and advice of Council of Ministers.

→ The President grants Pardons, reprieves, remissions, respite and commutes prisoners after aid and advice of council of ministers.

→ The President commencies sessions of Parliament and ~~terminates~~ also prorogues it on the Council of Minister's advice.

Hence, the President is like a moon,

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whose decisions revolve around the earth – the Council of Ministers.

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 857571

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SAKSHI JAMUAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English ✓

तारीख
Date
26 Aug '23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Ranchi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature 26/08/23

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
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4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Theatre forms reflect accurately the creative side of humans beings via display of their imaginations in tangible form.

Reflect the Ideals of society & community

① Promote religious stories & their themes
└ Yakshagana theatre based on Ramayan & Mahabharat

② Victory of good over evil

③ Display of nature & naturalistic forms
eg in Parakoothu, Kerala.

④ Promote ~~the~~ upward mobility of lower castes. eg in theatres

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

focussing on merits rather than castes.

(5) Propagating ideals of feminism & divine energy
eg Tamasha of UP

The above theatres promote the Panchpran ~~of~~ of taking pride in our legacy & must be preserved & promoted eg with help of civil societies like INTACH.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

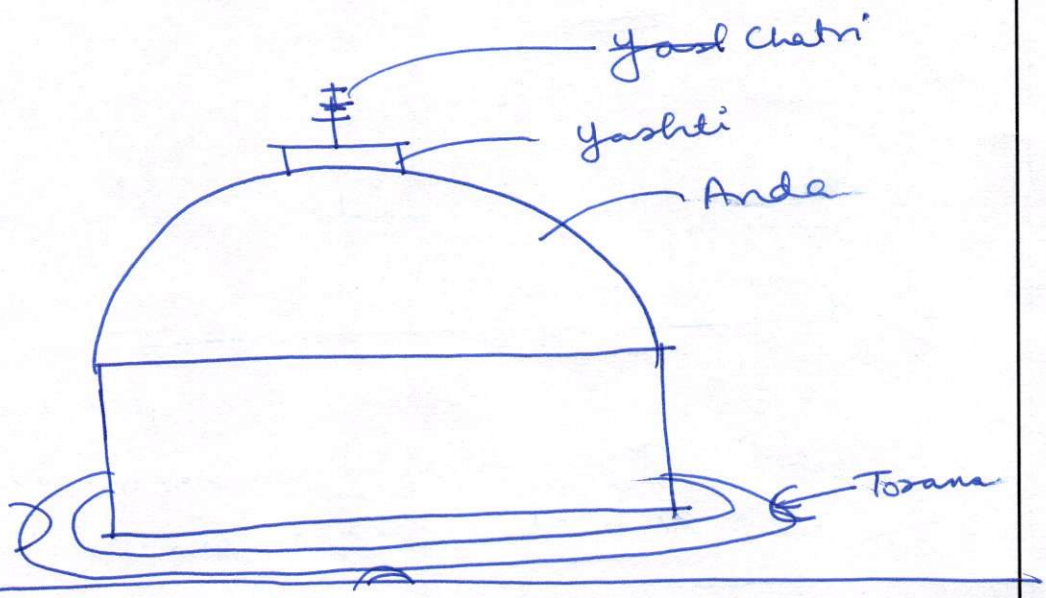
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Stupa is a mound largely composed of remains of Buddha and his relics. Sanchi Stupa located in MP and explored under the patronage of Sultan Jahan Begum

↳ is of key importance :-

① Symbolism of Buddha & Buddhism
↳ 'Anda' : represents Buddha's seat & posture.

② Depicts birthplace of Buddha – the 4 toranas from North-West depict places where he held most importance.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Presence of murals in the Stupa gateways
L Jataka stories serve as moral guide to ~~our~~ generations.

④ Symbolic of both Mahayana & Hinayana Buddhism.

Inspiration to future architecture like

① Dhamek Stupa built during Guptas – a modification of Sanchi architecture.

② Sanchi's murals were replicated in other architectural forms
eg Cave paintings in Ajanta

③ Buddhist sculptures like Kukrihar in Nalanda – of Bodhisattva inspired by Buddhist ideals.

④ Propagation of Buddhist ideals in literature

⑤ Replication of Sanchi stupa designs in temples, with the surge of Brahmanism during Guptas.

⑥ Its Gateways — inspiration to Vijayanagara gateways – ~~towers~~ which also has supernatural like 'Yalis' (horses).

Sanchi stupa is a UNESCO site & must be preserved.

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh's widespread contributions have been noted in the annals of history.

his breakthrough in terms of Revolutionary ideology, goals of Revolution & forms :-

(i) Bringing a revolution to establish a national govt.

(ii) Use of force - 'an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a nail for a nail'

↳ against British.

eg throwing bomb at Centre Legislative Assembly (Lahore Conspiracy)

(iii) Ultimate goal of communism

During his jail times, he in his memoirs wrote about aims of classless, casteless society

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) forms of revolutionary struggle

↳ not a violent revolution as pursued by Hindustan Republican ~~Revolution~~ Association, but individual acts ~~not~~

↳ not directed at loss of lives of British but only to send a message

eg bomb at Central Assembly, only to show unjust nature of Public safety bill.

(v) secular outlook - brotherhood among his co-members regardless of their religion.

↳ Bhagat Singh + Ashfaqullah Khan in HRA

(vi) In his 'Why I am an atheist' — made constructive efforts to remove the attributes which divide us. eg ~~caste system~~ excessive ritualistic behaviour.

Bhagat Singh's ~~have~~ contribution & sacrifice is highly celebrated under 'Meri Maati Mera Desh'.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji Restoration refers to the ~~the~~ upcoming of Japan as an industrialist superpower.

factors bringing Meiji Restoration

(i) Acts of US
└ threatening to transform internal role, ~~freeing from clutches of Shoguns~~

(ii) Gradual industrialisation to promote market economy

(iii) Role of Shoguns undermining Emperor's authority

(iv) Growth of education ~~as~~
└ warranted more productive work.

Significance

(i) beginning of Industrial ~~sa~~ revolution

(ii) Rise in education & employment

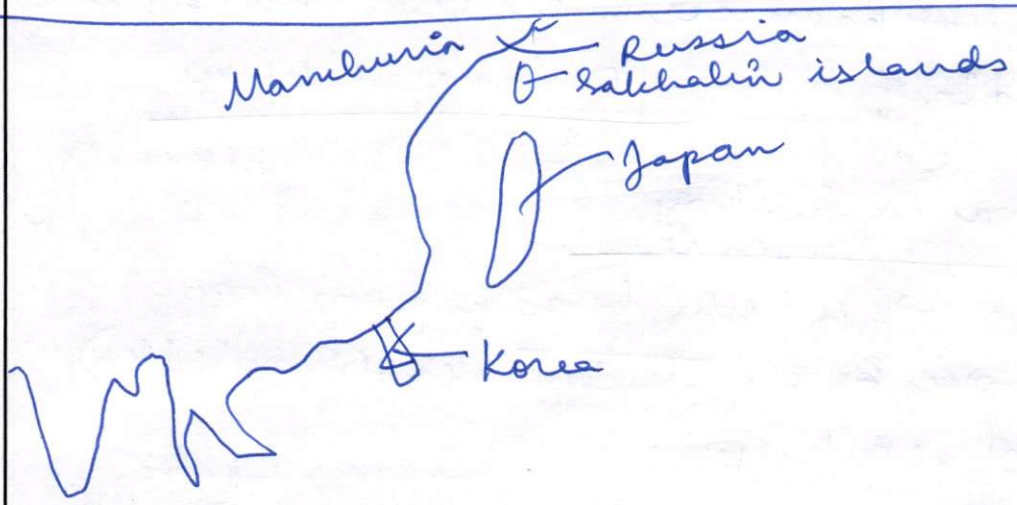
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Growth of mercantile capitalism
eg trade with other countries

(iv) Growth of nationalism & imperialism
eg Japanese capture of Manchuria, Korea.

(v) Emergence of Diet - Emperor being a divine authority but power was more ~~[illegible]~~ in hands of military generals.

Meiji restoration increased the economic, political, territorial clout of Japan which was also a factor for its ultimate debacle in 1945.



Japan and areas captured

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the cradle of human civilization, the birth place of cultures
— Mark Twain

Basis for India as a nation

① Unity in diversity
↳ a salad bowl of different cultures ~~mainto~~ living peacefully with each other.

② Secularism
↳ promotes mutual tolerance & ideals of 'Sarv Dharm Sambhav'.

③ Shared history
↳ which began from Pre historic Era (evident in Bhimbetka) to contempory times.

④ Political aspirations, fulfilled by democracy enshrined in Our

Constitution.

⑤ Respect for minor cultures.

eg Sch. VI for tribals conservation.

Threats

① Communalism

↳ a political trade done in name of religion to divide people. (Mazhab ki Sijasi Dukandari)

② Regionalism

↳ often breeds secessionist tendencies & balkanisation. eg Khalistan movement.

③ Erosion of minor cultures

eg proposed UCC tends to erode Khasi matrilineal culture.

④ Globalisation ⇒ homogenisation reducing diversity.

eg Increasing use of English over local dialects.

Regardless of the threats, one must put forth the idea of India over any other attribute of our nation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is amongst the largest producer of generic medicines, and this clout was especially displayed in clamour for Indian medicines during Pandemic.

Key factors for growth

(i) Availability of skilled labour

(ii) Existence of ~~res~~ research & development

(iii) ~~Pharmaceutical~~ Govt. policies favoring pharma growth.

(iv) Conducive climate for storage

eg vaccine production in Himachal's cool weather.

(v) Presence of market

Significance for India's Economy

(i) Contribution to growth

(ii) provides employment

- especially for women.

(iii) Growth will reduce reliance on foreign import during emergencies.

for public health

(i) eased access during emergencies.
eg ventilator supply during Pandemic.

(ii) Promoting & aiding other countries
eg India's hydrochloroquine to US during Covid-19

(iii) Promote universal immunisation
eg BCG vaccine ~~via Indian~~

(iv) Boost public health outcomes
└ curb anemia (though Vitamin B12 pills) etc

Pharmaceutical industry's growth is key to ~~all~~ upholding right to health under A. 21.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cyclone is a climatological phenomenon wherein low pressure, high temperature winds blow as a result of Coriolis force & several other factors.

Bay of Bengal more prone as

① Temperatures beyond & around 27°C
└ conducive to tropical cyclone formation

② Constant influx of River waters
└ keeping water warmer
(Arabian sea has lesser rivers)

③ Minimum vertical wind shear

④ Strong influence of ~~South~~ NORTH ~~North West~~ EAST Monsoon

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons for decreasing frequency in SW monsoons

① Excessive warming
└ due to ENSO phenomenon.

② Indian Ocean Dipole, existence of Madden Julian Oscillation
└ disturb the regular balance of arrival of monsoons.

③ La Nina Triple Dip since last 3 years
└ suppressing incidents of cyclones.

India's vulnerability to cyclones can be reduced via planting cyclone shelter belts (eg under MISHTI initiative), among other things.

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are geophysical features arising out of plate movement in asthenosphere
↳ causing discharge of water, gases & lava. eg Mt. Etna

Destructive

(i) leads to loss of life
(ii) loss of property
(iii) promote wildfires
(iv) smoke ⟹ contributes to global warming
(v) pollution of air
↳ often transmitted to other countries

Globus
Volcanos

Critical for human existence

① formation of

↳ islands

↳ habitat for people

eg Philippine archepelago.

↳ flood basalt province

eg ~~Deccan traps~~ conducive to agro productivity eg cotton

② economic value

eg granite, basaltic rocks

• used for building construction

Volcanoes are massive explosions hence regard must be towards disaster resilience in light of Sendai framework 2016.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism refers to a strong sense of belongingness towards one's region over and above one's nation.

Relative deprivation + Geographical concentration = Regionalism

↳ brews it as :—

① Lack of economic development
eg fostered creation of Jharkhand from Bihar

② Deprivation in reaping equitable economic grants from Centre under Finance commission
↳ further North - South divide

③ Imposition of different language
↳ bred Supra Nationalism & in South Dravidian states.

④ Sons of soil theory
↳ preventing migrants from other states to settle. eg Maharasta

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Threat of demographic change & taking of jobs
↳ cause for Assam movement against Bangladeshis.

(6) Promotion of linguistic chauvinism
eg ~~out~~ Recent Karnataka elections saw dispute between Hindi belt 'Amul' and Kannad 'Nandini' for electoral gains.

(7) Religious relative deprivation
↳ demand for Kashmir Independence.

While relative deprivation is important to constitute regionalism, the same must be seen as an opportunity to remedy the issue & bolster federalism.

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Govt's flagship Sarvashiksha Abhiyan and the New Education Policy 2020 aims to bring a holistic, all-round development of a child.

This includes ~~the~~ the student's right to security & safety.

Rising cases of bullying as

1. Frustration among students about workload
2. Children of lower grade seen as cushions to vent out
3. Perpetrators ~~see~~ commit bullying as the same was done to them (a mark of 'culture').
4. Inadequate intervention by school administration.
5. Lax enforcement of RTE 2009.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(i) Zero tolerance policy towards bullying

(ii) Intervention of administration & media if necessary

(iii) Amending IPC to include a specific offence of bullying.
eg, Recent Nyay Sanhita bill must consider this.

(iv) Strict fines for teachers & headmasters for lax attitudes

(v) Psychosocial support to children victimised.
eg, Mano Darpan app.

A healthy and safe childhood in lines with National child policy 2013 is a must.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom Kingdom was as mighty as the Mughal Empire owing to its unique & ~~down t bello~~ efficient governance systems.

Role

(i) Effectively repelled Mughal forces & conquest
└ during battle of Saraighat

(ii) Likewise, repelled invasion of Khilji Army & their plunder & loot

(iii) Ahom revolt against British under Gondhar Konwar due to latter's ~~refusal~~ mistreatment via
– ~~bro~~ introducing Christian missionaries & forces

conversions.

- changing Ahom way of life
- threatening local cultures.

(iv) Shaping governance systems

↳ traditional methods of dispute settlement

(v) cultural identity

↳ devising languages like Bodo, Assami, Zomi

↳ Manipuri dance

↳ Sankirtana & Vaishnavite philosophy

Legacy

(1) Capital at Kamrup

↳ new supercomputer Param Kamrup by IIT Assam in ~~this~~ its name.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) emphasis on tribe solidarity

(3) Massive show of bravery by rulers like Raja Parabhat
└ an inspiration for us to ~~stay~~ stand to our ground.

(4) Cultural legacy
└ cuisines like Bamboo chicken

(5) Disciplined attitudes of Ahom kingdom rebels
└ large no. of Gorkha soldiers in our army.

Ahom Kingdom serves as a great inspiration, affirms our Parampara to take pride in our legacy.

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Capitalists class witnessed a gradual emergence and consolidation as the national movement gained fervour.

Varying positions

① During the Moderate phase, Capitalist class vowed for British support.
↳ evident by lack of support for labour reforms like better working conditions, shorter hours of work; in order to maintain their competitive advantage globally.

② During Swadeshi phase
↳ gradual support base expanded.
eg Textile mills established in Bengal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Establishment of TISCO in 1912 led to growth of industries
↳ which expanded the working class who were still largely out of touch with freedom movement.

(4) Non-cooperation movement phase
↳ excesses as witnessed in Jallianwallah, drawbacks in 1919 Act, formation of ILO, AITUC
⇓
brought capitalists closer to the framework of national movement.

(5) They were largely against communist class
↳ ~~supported~~ but were against passage of draconian Public Safety Act 1927 that favoured communist deportation.

(6) Non Cooperation phase
↳ total support for Purna Swaraj. ~~Opposition~~ The Karachi

Session noted for socialist economy which was not opposed by Capitalists

(7) 1940s - Bombay plan

Agreement for a mixed economy wherein a middle path was applied.

→ Focus on heavy Industrialisation for post Independence era was supported.

(8) British excesses during Quit India, Bengal famine, INA trials

↳ all made Capitalist class garner total support to nationalist cause.

Hence, capitalist class gradually merged into the National cause, culminating in our tryst with destiny

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Press truly played the role of a 4th Estate during the freedom movement, ranging from role of the iconic Amrit Bazar patrika to Naoroji's Voice of India.

Evolution

(i) Efforts of Danes in Bengal (Serampore) to establish 1st printing press began.

(ii) 1st ~~hindi~~ vernacular newspaper – Bombay Samachar to highlight general issues.

(iii) Gradual popping up of other newspapers
↳ Amrit Bazaar Patrika
↳ Samachar Darpan etc.

(iv) Heightened criticism of British reforms made it subject to British laws like

Vernacular press act, Sedition (124A) etc.
↳ imposition of censorship.

(v) However, Press applied their ingenuity & creativity for nationalist cause
eg. Amrit Bazaar Patrika turned into English newspaper to avoid ~~impa~~ impact of VPA.

(vi) Propagation & discussion for socio-religious reforms.
↳ eg Bihar Herald talk about general nature of social evils like girls education.

Impact

(1) During socio religious reform movements
↳ Press - through pamphlets & editorials ⇒ made people aware of the ongoing obscurantist practices & propelled them for reform.

↳ Information about French Revolution & other movements promoted nationalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Campaign against British excesses
↳ Ilbert bill, ~~Vern~~ Arms Act of Lytton

(3) Criticism of ~~Jud~~ Religious interference by British
↳ eg led to SN Banerjee's Saligram idol case

(4) Movement for labor reforms
↳ Sasipada Banerjee's Bharat Shramjeevi

(5) Propagating Swadeshi & Home Rule

(6) Garnering international attention to nationalist cause during civil disobedience.

(7) Propagating creative works
eg Bharat Mata allegory

Although the Press was subject to gags and censorship, it bolstered the spirit of nationalism and uniting Indians.

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deserts are particular geophysical features quintessential for survival of different flora and fauna. They are widely prevalant in almost all continents.
eg Thar desert, India.

Factors behind formation

① Weathering of rocks
↳ due to extremely high temperature diurnal range

Deserts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Presence of cold ocean currents at border of continents
└ due to high pressure, no evaporation or rain is formed.

eg Peru Current → Atacama Desert.

(iii) Offshore trade winds
└ which are dry and devoid of any moisture.

(iv) Latitudinal position
└ largely located away from the Equator as equator is a source of daily precipitation.

Landforms

(1) Barchans ~~and~~
└ sanddunes
formed due to presence in direction / against the wind

Barchans

(2) Playa — ~~a water~~ a relief

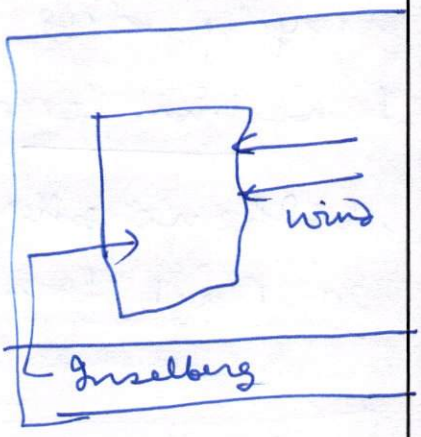
structure storing water

③ Oasis

L derived from underground heating of water.

④ Inselberg & Yardangs

Relief structures formed due to stiff friction from the wind



⑤ Erg

L Sanddunes

Deserts play a key role in form of providing minerals like sand (construction purposes) ~~and and~~ etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

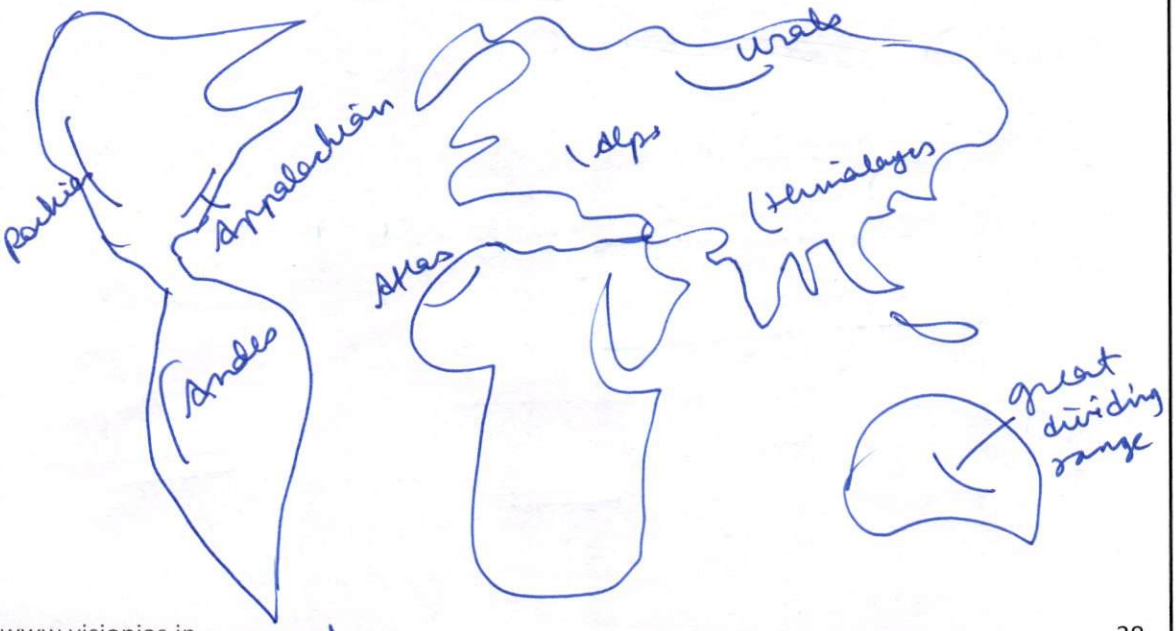
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are relief features formed largely due to compressional or tensional forces of plates in the asthenosphere.

eg Black forest Mountain, Europe.

Fragile Ecosystems

① They are largely located at points of convergent or divergent plate boundaries
└ vulnerable to Earthquakes,



Mountains

volcanoes, landslides.

ii) Vulnerable to climate change impacts

↳ Mountains increasingly witnessing glacial melting
↳ due to El Nino, Global warming.

↳ glacial lake outburst floods
eg Chamoli Glacial lake outburst flood

↳ drying up of mountain lakes
eg as happening in Ladakh.

iii) Anthropogenic interventions

↳ land subsidence
↳ due to dam construction, over tourism, deforestation, overgrazing
↳ landslides, due to soil erosion, mining.

Initiatives for management

① National mission for Himalayas
↳ for sustainable development of Himalayas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Namami Ganga program
↳ plantation across Ganga rivers
eg Rudraksh plantation in Uttarakhand hills

(3) Impact Assessment — EIA

(4) Adhering to Expert advice
eg Kasturirangan committee on Western Ghats

(5) Global agreements
↳ COP27 @ Sharm el Sheikh
↳ Climate Mitigation commitments will delay global warming.

(6) Great Green Wall Initiative, Africa
↳ plantation in Sahel and across Atlas mountains.

Mountains are key ulnij features & their survival is must for intergenerational equity.

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is a Minor mineral under the MMDR, Act. Its rich potential has furthered its extraction.

Reasons behind unsustainable management

(i) Unregulated mining
(ii) Presence of sand mafia & their nexus with Govts.
(iii) Lack of adequate enforcement capacities
↳ MMDR Act, IPC etc., Envi Protection Act.
(iv) Poor monitoring over mines
eg Companies after finishing their mining ~~the~~ operations often leave mining sites uncovered with no checks.
(v) Coastal sand mining
↳ poor capacities to combat natural forces like Tsunami & Cyclone.
↳ sand wastage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact

(i) ~~S~~ Land pollution

(ii) pollution & contamination of water

(iii) Influx of sea water in coastal areas

(iv) human rights issues to locals
- ↳ diseases like jaundice due to polluted water
- ↳ child labour
  - eg rat hole mining.

(v) Loss of investor confidence in mining sector.

Remedial measures

(1) Transparent allocation of sand mining prospective-license-cum-mining lease.

(2) Use of alternatives
- ↳ eg M-sand : ~~tata~~ extracted from granite.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) EIA, SIA before taking mining operations.

(4) ~~Due~~ Due regard to concerns of tribals & locals

↳ Niyamgiri hills case : Gram Sabha's consent for mining is mandatory.

(5) Promoting local welfare

↳ eg using District Mineral fund : 10% of company fee earmarked for them.

Sustainable mining is essential in light of SDG 13 (climate action)

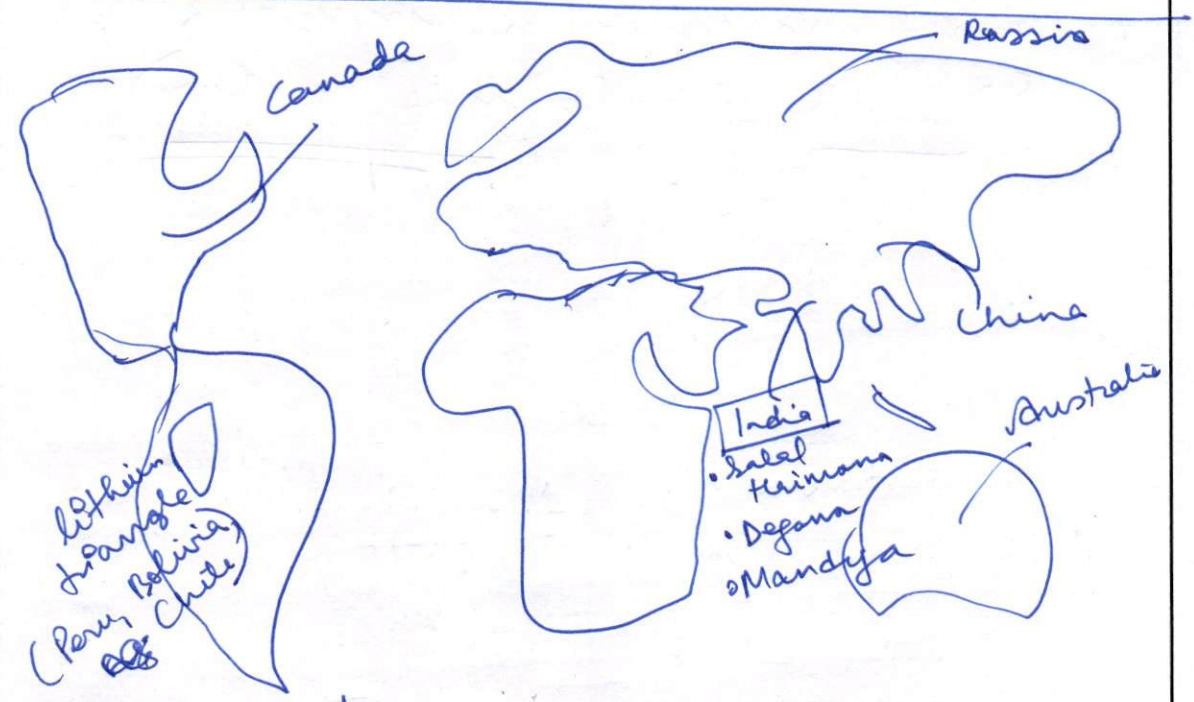
17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lithium is an atomic mineral as per the MMDR act and has many uses in technological & strategic domain.

Countries producing lithium
- Canada
- Australia
- China
- India
- South America
- Russia
- USA



Lithium sites

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geo-political aspects

(i) Gives diplomatic ~~lev~~ leverage to Li-producing countries.

eg India discovering reserves in Salal-Haniana in J&K caught worldwide attention, especially from the West.

(ii) Reduced reliance on foreign imports
└ boost Aatmanirbharta

(iii) Promote R&D in emerging technologies like ~~super~~ semiconductor, Electric vehicles etc.
└ fostering international collaboration.

Environmental implications

Positives
- → Cleaner fuel
- → reduced reliance on thermal power
- → Lowered import bills from oil producing states (eg UAE)
- → promote battery storage capacity
- → combat air pollution. eg EV

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Negatives

① Water contamination
↳ locals in lithium triangle located - Bolivia see river contamination

② fragile ecology of source
eg extraction in Himalayas may disturb its balance

③ perpetuate labor & human rights abuses (illegal mining)

④ land pollution.

Way ahead
→ sustainable mining
→ extraction must be done only if viable
→ boost R&D & further studies into its prospects.

Lithium extraction will play a crucial role in India's Panchamrita commitments of increasing renewable energy share to 50%.

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In India, 65% of the population lies between age group 15 - 59 years

↳ India has the youngest population in the world.

Globalisation refers to growing interconnectedness and interdependence between different countries, peoples, culture, technology, and so on.

↳ as such, it impacts the youth in myriad ways :-

Positive Impact :-

(i) New employment avenues.
eg Call centres, BPOs.

(ii) New manner of jobs
eg Work from home culture

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Access to foreign media & TV shows
↳ growing understanding of ideals of tolerance, accommodation.

(iv) Secularisation of religion & caste
↳ has promoted inter caste marriages
(~~around~~)
↳ furthered secular attitudes

(v) Building career prospects via digital media
↳ eg learning from Harvard courses online.

Negative Impact

(1) Emigration for job purposes
↳ disintegration of joint families

(2) Growing juvenile delinquency due to isolation ~~drawn~~.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Decline in traditional values
↳ evident in growing lack of interest in religion & rituals.

(4) Fall in authority of elders, which has shifted to the breadwinner of family.

(5) Unhealthy lifestyles & food practices
↳ due to McDonalisation

(6) Westernisation / blind imitation to western culture
eg ↳ eroding value of local ethnic dressing like Salwar kurta.

Way forward
→ bolster youth indulgence for nation building
→ tackle juvenile deliquency by JJ Act, democratic parenting
→ promote local cultures globally to affirm pride among youth.

Youth and children are the present & the future - hence necessary to promote their interests.

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per NFHS-V, Total fertility rates have attained the Replacement level at 2.0; a marked shift from period of 1920s when India saw 'population Explosion'.

Concerns due to ~~high~~ low fertility rates

(1) On ageing population

↳ comprise around 8.6 of population which will grow in future.

↳ high dependency ratio puts more pressure on working population

↳ high unemployment (6.8% Unemployment rate : PLFS)

↳ lack of equitable access to healthcare services

↳ lack of sufficient availability of Old Age homes

↳ Incidents of propagating 'ageist stereotypes' and violence against elderly on a rise

↳ Issues of isolation, depression among elderly.

(iv) Weak social security system : as :-

↳ Only 24% of population have any social security (ILO)

↳ lack of insurance penetration

↳ highly informal nature of economy (89%)

↳ high out of pocket expenditure for healthcare (67% : Economic Survey)

↳ lack of Investment in Skilling, health (1.5%), education (3%).

Way forward

(1) Tackle Elderly issues by

→ promoting & regulating Old

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Age homes
↳ providing necessary healthcare aids eg Vayoshree yojana : supply of hearing aids.

↳ seeing elderly population as active individuals in nation building
↳ by providing low-key jobs. this will combat their isolation as well.

Social security measures

1) towards formalisation
↳ worker registration & support through ICT eg e-Shram
2) Steadfast implementation of labour codes
3) Recognition & security to Care economy
4) Universal basic income.

As India ~~the~~ is witnessing lowered fertility rates, it must be consonent with UNGA's ideals of ~~Dec~~ the Decade of healthy Ageing.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per WB, about 40% of India's population will live in urban areas as:-

(i) New employment avenues in urban areas eg Banglore for IT

(ii) Migration of females due to marriage with spouses ~~as~~ in urbans

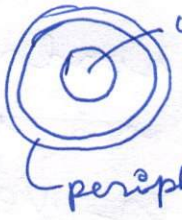
(iii) Culture of urbanism is ~~tute~~ alluring to populace

(iv) Existence of social infrastructure - healthcare, education facilities etc.

(v) Presence of businesses, malls, tourist areas
└ promote urbanisation.

Urban poor welfare needed as

(i) High slumming
└ Urban poor live in



Shelters at periphery of towns (And are Betailly) of a town where urban poor live

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Increased pressure on resources

(3) They are more vulnerable to disasters.

eg urban flooding → slums destroyed

(4) Poor housing & gas connection

↳ diseases like Asthma.

(5) Tackling hunger & malnutrition

↳ 32% underweight children (NFHS-V)

Way forward

(1) Pucca housing

↳ via PM Awas Yojana (Urban)

(2) health Ensurance

↳ under Ayushman Bharat Yojana

(3) Tackle congestion & encroachment of roads by creating separate spaces within the town.

eg Vendor malls in Ranchi

~~(4) Adequate clean gas~~

(4) Cleaner supply of gas under PM-Ujjwala

(5) Reforming urban mobility systems
eg under NULM

(6) Employment provision
L under PM SVANIDHI etc.

~~The above steps~~

6 society is like a chain, the weakest link is as ~~the~~ important as the strongest link ?

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 857571

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SAKSHI JAMUAR

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English ✓

तारीख
Date
27 Aug, 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Ranchi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature 27/08/23

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security refers to adequate availability of food and food produce to the population to ensure a dignified living.

Dimensions

① Agro-productivity
boosting productivity of ~~ag~~ crops ensures constant supply to other sectors.

② Livestock sector
a key to food security since it diversifies farmers' incomes as well as addresses hidden hunger.

③ Industrial growth
↳ food processing industries are key to promoting manufacturing sector
↳ enhancing livelihoods.

④ Fisheries & horticulture

⑤ Distribution of foodgrains - under

laws like NFSA, 2013 - to tackle malnutrition & hunger.

~~(6) Food Na~~

India's status

(1) Agro-productivity is low
- 18.1% contribution to GDP yet employing 52% populace : disguised unemployment.
- However, surplus in rice, wheat

(2) Livestock sector
- self sufficiency in milk, eggs, poultry

(3) Food processing industries have key growth potential yet plagued with challenges like poor raw material quality.

(4) Foodgrain distribution
- high leakages (Shanta Kumar committee)

Addressing the issues
- boost agro-productivity using crop diversification, precision agri.
- boost livestock sector via adequate & timely supply of credit
- Food processing hubs under SAMPADA can be utilised to remedy the sector.

Food productivity & security is key to eradicate hunger (SDG 2)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Govt's flagship Digital India Mission has heralded a new era of 'techade' characterised by blockchain & Generative AI like Chat GPT. This has wide potential in agriculture:-

Blockchain in agriculture

① Adequate land records management
- land titling
- land registry

② Immutable nature of blockchain makes hacking into personal land records difficult.

③ Creation of database to oversee & reduce food storage issues

④ Promote easy transportation of foodgrain.

~~Know~~ Challenges
- → lack of technical-know how
- → high costs
- → digital divide & illiteracy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ChatGPT

1. Climate forecasting
2. Provide farmers timely information of use of seeds & fertilisers.
3. ChatGPT + IOT sensors
   ↳ help in detecting crop health
4. Soil health monitoring.
5. Provide market information
6. Promote farming innovations.

Challenges → digital illiteracy (only 38% population)
→ low internet penetration

Way forward

1. Promote digital literacy
2. Expand optic network (through Bharat Fibre)
3. Bring ChatGPT & Blockchain under Agri Extension programmes
4. Capacity building
   ↳ inviting NGOs to train.

ChatGPT & Blockchain can transform agri-sector & contribute to building a Knowledge economy.

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarisation refers to a phenomenon whereby use of dollars in international transactions is replaced by other currencies, undermining former's clout.

Factors for de-dollarisation

① Dollar diplomacy undermined economic sovereignty of nations
eg coercive use of structural Adjustment Measures.

② Increased protectionism

③ to act as a cushion ~~for po~~ against supply chain shocks

④ Pandemic induced unemployment & ~~capit~~ poverty was ~~acc~~ facilitated by Dollars.

⑤ Emergence of third world
- BRICS: for a new currency
- India bid for Rupee internationalisation

(6) Russo-Ukraine war
↳ promoting payments in Roubles/ Renminbi.

Dollar will not lose dominance anytime soon as :-

(1) Hard currency
↳ ~~practised~~ used by majority of nations

(2) Countries like UAE, Saudi make oil payments in dollars
↳ hesitant to shift to other currency

(3) Dollar is a medium to act against crises emerging out of Balance of payments situation

(4) Provides revenue & arbitage to govts.

Regardless, India must persevere in its efforts for Rupee internationalisation for enhancing its emerging role as 'Vishvaguru'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Developed countries & the WTO have consistently opposing India's MSP and fisheries subsidies as distorting.

Significant pressure as

① Subsidy regime in India ~~co~~ disturbs the free trade regime

② Farmers in developed countries at a disadvantage due to higher & stiff competition from India.

③ 'Irregular, Unregulated' fishing by developed countries & India
↳ tilts fisheries ~~sec~~ dividends in their favour.

Merit in retention

① Legally, India's MSP subsidies conform to the 'de minimis' principle laid during Doha

Round :- not outrightly illegal.

(2) Protecting interests of own farmers

(3) Promoting nutritional security of ~~60~~ 6 population which Govt. is mandated to do under NFSA 2013.

(4) Promoting employment & livelihood of farmers & marine farmers.

(5) Affirming 'voice of the global south' ~~by~~.

Recent govt's successful plea on extending time for ~~transition~~ doing away ~~from~~ with fisheries subsidies is a step towards protecting local industries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India comprises 18% of world population but only 4% of water resources (World Bank).

Initiatives addressing water needs

(1) Jal Jeevan Mission
↳ piped water supply to all by 2024

(2) Namami Ganga programme
↳ 5 tiered mechanism for survival & rejuvenation of Ganga basins

(3) PM-Krishi Sinchayi Yojana
↳ promoting constant irrigation facilities

(4) Integrated Watersheds Management program — developing catchment area involving community.

(5) River interlinking projects
eg Ganga - Burhi Gandak.

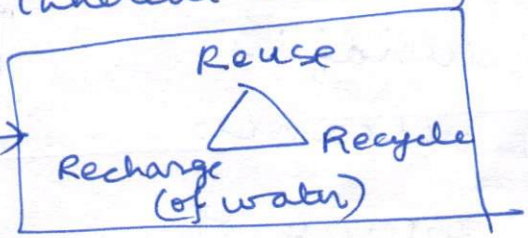
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues

1. groundwater & surface water pollution
2. Lack of capacity building among program implementation makers.
3. River interlinking projects met with Inter State disputes. eg. Mullaperiyar dam
4. Lack of civic sense
   ↳ promoting wasteful consumption.

Way ahead

1. Adopting a 'One Water approach' valuing ~~integrity~~ inherent value of water.
2. 3R mechanism →



3. Adherence to National Water policy, 2012
   ↳ mandatory rooftop harvesting
4. Crop diversification
5. Adopting drought tolerant crops.

Resolving India's water crisis is key to reducing inequalities under A.39 of constitution.

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

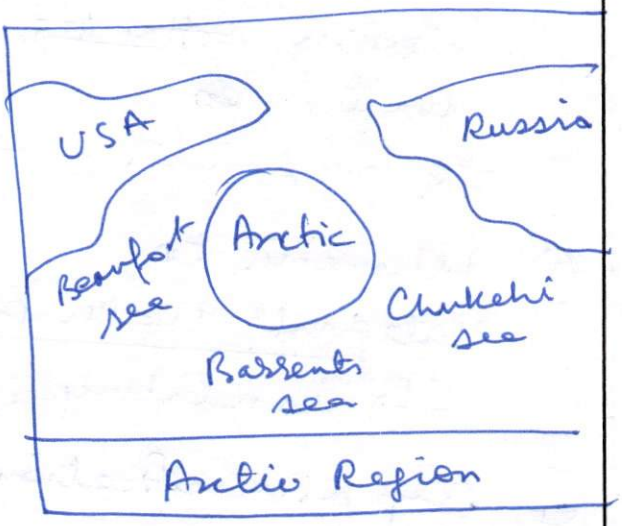
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic region is increasingly seeing glacial melting & permafrost thawing — warranting intervention.

Drivers of glacial retreat

① Release of Greenhouse gas
eg Methane ~~other~~

② wildfires
③ volcanoes
④ Overuse of fossil fuels (coal, petroleum)



⑤ use of Ozone depleting substances
⑥ Ice → high albedo → more retreat.

Impact

① Sea level rise
② Island submergence
③ Coastal erosion

(4) Endangering of fauna
↳ IPCC : polar bears likely extinct by 2100.

(5) Zombie fires (wildfires)

(6) Permafrost thawing
↳ methane emissions, creating a continuous loop.

(7) Change in monsoon

positive impact
→ new shipping lanes
→ discovery of new rare earth minerals.

Glacial melting - Solution

(1) Collaboration @ International level
↳ COP27
↳ implementing loss & damage fund speedily.

(2) Switch to renewable energy eg OSOWOG

(3) Changing lifestyle practices
↳ (minimalism) of mission Life.

" If we do not swim together, we will sink "
— Antonio Guterres.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, Jeff Bezos (head of Blue Origin) undertook his maiden journey to space

└ rekindling the debates on space tourism.

Challenges

① High costs

② Exclusionary in nature

└ can be afforded by only below 1% of world population.

③ Ethical concerns

└ ~~oppor~~ high opportunity costs (space v. development)

④ Safety of passengers

└ protecting from radiation

⑤ furthers space debris.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures

1. Promote R&D in space
2. Private sector participation must be increased
3. Promote safety of tourists via upgrading space equipment.

Space tourism has potential to earn huge foreign exchange which might be beneficial to a nation's all round growth.

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR-T cell (Chimeric Anti Receptor Therapy) is a gene-editing technology increasingly used in ~~dev~~ treatment of cancer.

CRISPR-Cas9 on other hand, involves use of bacteria & molecular scissors to cut away a defective ~~gene~~ tissue & replace with a healthy one.

CART-cell overcoming CRISPR-Cas9 limitations

① ~~Cart~~ CART-cell mimics viral/bacterial behaviour [creating a 'chimera']
↳ and use it to trap/lock such microbe. ~~This~~

② Further work is done by

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

T-cells - of phagocytosis
└ killing the microbe.

CRISPR-Cas9 has limits in sense that it cannot mimic a ~~that~~ microbial function. In this way, CaRT-Cell is an improvement.

Challenges

- low R&D
- high costs in R&D
- Chances on immune function getting compromised.
- absence of clear cut guidelines
- IPR issues.

Way forward

1. promote funding & R&D
2. ↑ Industry academia linkage
3. Informed consent of patients

CART-cell can prove to be a gamechanger in domain of biotechnology & uphold patients' right to health (A-21)

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The present world order is mired by widespread extremist rampage using novel methods to further their cause :—

① Additive manufacturing
↳ using 3D printed parts to make guns.

② Using Dark Web (eg. Onion. tor)
↳ for money laundering

③ AI and deepfakes
↳ brewing cyber-warfares

④ Hacking into critical information systems
eg recent AIIMS data leak

⑤ Blockchain & cryptocurrency for organised crime like drug trafficking, organ trade etc.

⑥ Drone warfare
eg Pakistan launching drone attack in Kashmir.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need Concerted global efforts

① International collaboration on Intelligence.
eg ~~so~~ between NIA - Interpol

② Performing due diligence on offshore transactions, especially in tax havens.

③ International agreements in lines of ~~eg~~ Budapest convention

④ Heightened cybersecurity infrastructure at national levels, data localisation

⑤ Promoting awareness & capacity building of all individuals to counter cybersecurity threats.

⑥ Curbing cross border drone attacks needs upgraded border infrastructure.

Concerted global efforts will promote international peace & security, a firm principle embodied in UN Charter.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

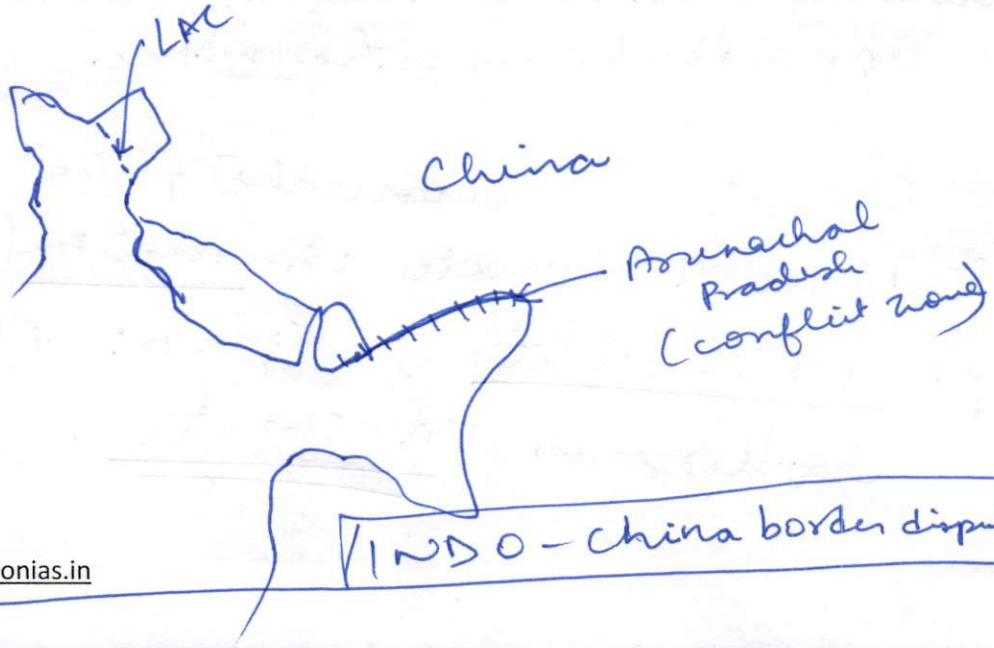
Indo-China rivalry and border issues have been a source of constant headache for Indian security.

Indo Tibetan Border Police

1. Constant guarding of borders along Arunachal Pradesh.

2. 24/7 vigilance ~~upon an~~

3. Collaboration & community outreach to border villagers.



(4) Intelligence information & dissemination to Home Ministry.

(5) Supporting creation of border infra eg Vibrant Villages programme.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

- Chinese repeated incursions
- China naming India's villages on its own
- presence of multiple border ~~police~~ forces
  - coordination issues.
- Issues of terrain / forested area.
- Inferior armory vis a vis Chinese

Way ahead

- Upgrade border by technological inputs (CCTV)
- Raise Informers group to assist ITBP by providing discrete information
- Capacity building of border villagers
- ~~Roa~~ Border roads upgradation (Shekatkar committee)

ITBP plays key role in maintaining sovereignty, integrity & security of India

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture sector employs about 52% of the population yet its contribution to GDP is 18% (Economic Survey)

↳ highlighting low land productivity.

Shift to Irrigation water productivity needed as:-

1) Overreliance on erratic monsoon
↳ (50%)

2) Unsustainable land practices
↳ leading to groundwater depletion

3) focus on monocropping makes land vulnerable to natural vagaries

4) Disguised unemployment due to overreliance on 1 land

5) Irrigation water will ~~enhr~~ promote food & nutritional security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in making the shift

1. Subsidies like MSP
   ↳ promote monoculture &
2. Power subsidy
   ↳ wasteful use of water
3. Unscientific cultivation of water intensive crops
   eg growing sugarcane in Vidarbha
4. High costs of water irrigation facilities like drip & sprinkler irrigation.
5. Lack of support to farmers, attitudinal hesitancy in shifting to newer methods.
6. Land fragmentation

Way forward

1. Use of precision agriculture
   ↳ drip, sprinkler irrigation
2. Promote use of drought tolerant crops as they need less irrigation.
3. Agri-extension services for the know-how

(14) River- interlinking

(15) Integrated Watershed Management programme

↳ plantation around catchment area, groundwater recharge.

Shifting to irrigation water productivity will promote agricultural growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen refers to the production of hydrogen energy from renewable energy sources.

Unlocking energy security

(i) Reduce import dependence.
↳ bridging CAD
(ii) Reduce reliance on fossil fuels
(iii) Promoting battery storage
(iv) Versatility
↳ H energy in one area can be used in another
(v) helpful in fertiliser industry
↳ used to make ammonia which is treated from fossil fuels
(vi) Powering vehicles
eg H-fueled buses in Pune.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen Mission

[Strategy for Intervention in Green Hydrogen]

① SIGHT program
↳ for promoting R&D in Hydrogen sector.

② Assisting industries via mentoring & capacity building.

③ promoting energy production about 5 Million Metric Tonnes by 2030.

④ Boosting academia - industry linkage.

⑤ Incentivising production
eg of Hydrogen fuel cells

Challenges

(i) low R&D
(ii) limited awareness
(iii) Overreliance on fossil fuels
↳ 51% on Thermal energy alone
(iv) Flammable nature of hydrogen
↳ dissuading adoption

(v) Regulatory hurdles
L overlap between Min. of Power and Ministry of New & Renewable Energy

Way forward

(i) Tackling regulatory hurdles via laying down clear set of guidelines & delineating roles

(ii) R&D to ~~tackle~~ reduce issues like flammability of hydrogen.

(iii) Promoting awareness among people via IEC campaigns.

Green Hydrogen Energy Mission is a step ~~a~~ towards achieving India's Panchamrita goals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The directive principles of State policy emphasise on the State to provide living wage to workers.

↳ living wage is ~~beyond~~ a step ahead of minimum wage in the sense that it also accounts for leisure & enhancing quality of life of workers.

Benefits

(i) Better living standards

(ii) Improve quality of life

(iii) living life with dignity - in all its richness & fulness

↳ embodiment of A.21 of Constitution (Maneka Gandhi)

(iv) Productivity & growth of economy

(v) Developing other sectors

(vi) Workers with living wage will provide better facilities of education, healthcare etc. to children.

Constraints

(1) More fiscal burden

(2) Enhanced Revenue expenditure will divert limited funds away from developmental ~~ea~~ purposes

(3) Fuels inflation

(4) Moral hazard
↳ ~~may~~ money may be used for profligate consumption.

Way ahead

(1) Comprehensive SWOT analysis of the issue must be done.

(2) Enhance social security measures
↳ ILO: only 24% population

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

under social security.

③ Promote insurance penetration

④ Strengthen labour codes so that high cost & spending chances does not arise.

⑤ Use of ICT like DBT to transfer salaries
(to eliminate middlemen.

Concept of living wage can be a good step in upholding workers happiness, but it must only be adopted if social security measures fail.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Art. 112 of Indian Constitution provides for 6 Annual Financial Statement' or budget
(which is a set of estimated receipts & estimated expenditures for the Union in a given financial year.

The Budget affects every sector ranging from
- agriculture
- manufacturing
- service sector
- emphasis on revenue expenditures
- defence etc.

Budget policies under Public Scrutiny

① Through Parliamentary Committees

eg Govt. is required to formulate an Action Taken Report based on Public Accounts Committee

Recommendations.

(2) Debates & discussions in Parliament

(3) Presence of Comptroller & Auditor General to examine whether budgets involve fiscal prudence

(4) Debates among the Media, dissent
└ enforcing govt. accountability

(5) Outcome budgets
└ set timelines emphasising quality of service delivery. If poorly functioned → low allocation of grants next year.

Lacunae in budgeting making scrutiny evasive

(1) Money bill
└ bypasses Rajya Sabha role.

(2) Lack of adequate discussions on budget —

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Decline in referrals to committees.
↳ 27% bills were referred in present Lok Sabha (PRS)

④ Lack of public outreach by Govt.
⑤ Overuse of Official Secrets Act 1923.

Way ahead

① Repeal of Official Secrets Act to promote transparency (ARC 2)

(ii) Govt. must facilitate debates & discussions at the house.

(iii) Committee system be given more power and access to scrutinize.

(iv) Using GST Council to bolster Centre - State relations & hear their voices.

(v) Role of NITI Aayog to promote decentralised & contextual approach to budgeting.

Budgeting plays key role in wealth redistribution under A. 39 thereby ~~reducing~~ upholding social justice.

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is largest milk producer & exporter of the world, ~~wherer~~ and contribution of dairy & livestock to agro-GDP is around 30%.

Transformation from milk deficit to surplus as

① Colonisation resulted in decline in agro-productivity, famines (eg 1943 Bengal famine)

② Cooperative farming recommended by Kumarappa committee proved to be first step.

③ Efforts of Verghese Kurien and support from Honible Ex PM Lal Bahadur Shastri
↳ National Milk Grid.
self sufficiency.

(4) Biotechnology promoting better yield
↳ surplus & high export potential.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges in dairy sector

(1) Inadequate availability of veterinarians in villages.

(2) Lack of immunisation

(3) Susceptibility to diseases
eg Mad cow disease

(4) Inferior quality of milk due to over use of chemicals & artificial injections.

(5) Poor feed quality

(6) Lack of institutional credit.

Way forward

(1) Leverage Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development fund

(2) Provide institutional credit via adequate enforcement of Priority Sector lending.

(3) Value addition – milk to curd,

cheese

(4) Quality checks

(5) Leveraging technology to boost productivity

↳ AI to check ~~cow~~ cattle health

(6) Promote veterenarian services in villages by hiking budget

(7) Improvise cattle feed using healthy fodder eg millet byproducts.

~~(8) Promote~~

Milk sector is key to doubling farmers' income & ensuring nutritional security.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Present era is marked by extreme weather events like heatwaves, droughts, global warming, pollution
└ partly caused by ~~agri~~ Climate change
└ ~~sector~~ as :-

① Use of greenhouse gases (eg Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide)

② natural factors
└ volcanoes, wildfires
└ droughts, floods :→ crop failure.

Agri-sector partly responsible as

① high methane emissions
└ has high global warming potential.

② Groundwater exploitation
└ causing water table depletion

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Excessive fertiliser use
↳ land pollution & contamination

④ Air pollution via stubble burning

⑤ Agricultural run off
↳ surface water pollution

National Agricultural Disaster Management Plan

① Tackle methane emissions
↳ by improving quality of animal feed.

② Emphasis on drought tolerant crops eg millets

③ Crop diversification

④ Integrated farming
eg Bihar model : using pisciculture on same land where paddy is grown

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Agro-forestry
↳ agriculture + tree plantation to tackle soil erosion.
↳ groundwater recharge.

(6) Integrated watersheds development plan
↳ community participation (as 'first responders')
↳ boost green spaces & availability of water.

(7) Drought insurance to farmers.

(8) forecasting about extreme events. eg uma Bihan app.

Building disaster resilience in agriculture will ensure SDG 10, SDG 5.

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Earthquake refers to the sudden vibration & oscillation of earth's crust due to friction in lower layers.

Some regions highly vulnerable

(i) Country divided into 5 Earthquake prone zones - Zone I, II, III, IV, V.

(ii) Zone V ⇒ maximum intensity while Zone I ⇒ minimum.

(iii) Himalayan regions as well as Delhi, Punjab, Haryana
↳ largely fall in Zone IV
↳ Hence highly vulnerable

(iv) Presence of convergent

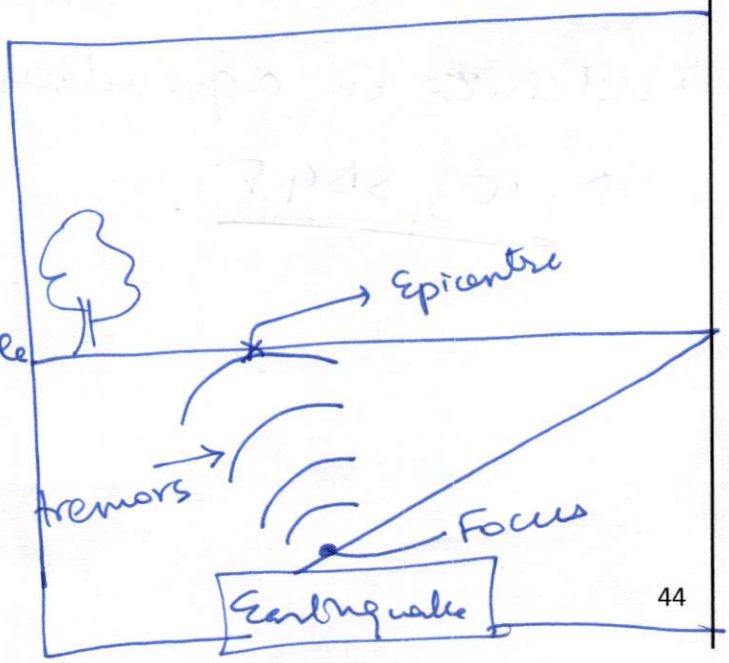


plate boundaries in Himalayas make them vulnerable.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Institutional Measures towards Mitigation

(i) NDMA, 2005.
(ii) Adherence to Sendai Framework 2016 and Disaster Management plan 2016.
(iii) Risk assessment
  ↳ hazard zone mapping
  ~~eg via sci~~
(iv) Inter-agency coordination - from ~~top~~ top down approach
(v) Structural measures
  ↳ disaster resilient infrastructure building
(vi) Non structural measures
  ↳ capacity building of locals.

Gaps

(1) NDMA plan very broad
  ↳ no clear cut guidelines
(2) top down approach hampers smooth coordination

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Lack of adequate capacity building of locals

(4) high encroachment on lands
↳ hurdles in building disaster-resilent infrastructure.

Way forward

(1) Bottom up approach
↳ local disaster management plans must be made.

(2) Utilising traditional knowledge
eg Taq, Uroosi, Dhajji Dinari houses in J&K have withstood earthquakes.

(3) Technology on
↳ 3D printing for resilience

(4) mock drills, curriculum for capacity building.

Newly created Infrastructure Management Fund as per recent budget can help mitigate earthquake losses.

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

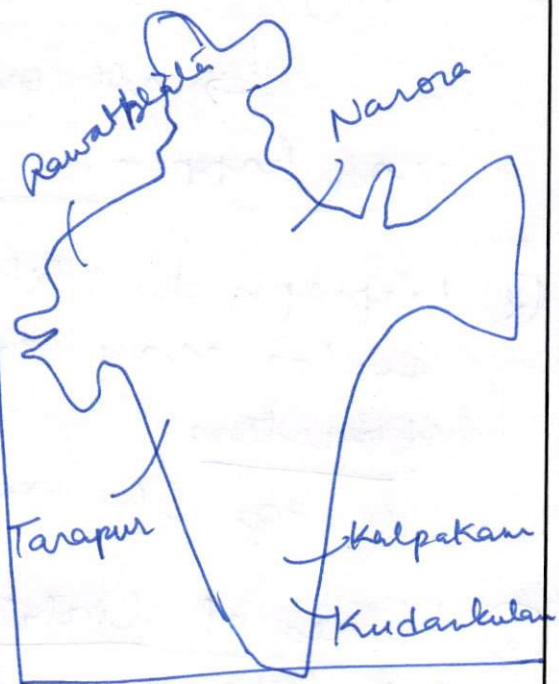
Nuclear fission is a form of reaction where two atomic particles fuse & combine to form a third element
↳ involving massive energy production.

Advantages of nuclear fusion power generation

(i) Clean energy

(ii) Reduce reliance on fossil fuels
↳ 57% = thermal energy

(iii) Reduce import bills ~~from~~
(due to lower reliance on oil).



Nuclear energy sites

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) ~~For~~ Power generation for developmental purposes

- → key to universal electrification of villages
- → promote industrial growth.

(v) Improve India's diplomatic stature globally.

- ↳ as a self-reliant, independent nation.

Limitations

(1) Chances of ~~going~~ nuclear power going into wrong hands.

- ↳ all out nuclear war may happen.

(2) Improper due diligence by commercial sector may create nuclear disasters

eg. Chernobyl

(3) Issues of liability — Commercial sector unwilling to invest

due to it.

eg Union Carbide Corporation had to pay billions and is still paying.

(4) Overdominance of thermal power (57.6)

(5) Presence of alternative renewable energy eg solar power

Way forward

(1) Setting liabilities under Public Insurance Liability Act, Absolute liability

(2) Promote peaceful civil use, monitoring

(3) due diligence measures

(4) Guidelines on proportionate penalties on perpetrators.

Nuclear energy has huge potential for harbingering growth of the nation but it must be utilised with adequate safeguards.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The PMLA, 2002 has been launched to combat money laundering which refers to acquiring money illegally and using it for illicit gains.

Recent amendments

(i) Adverse burden of proof
(ii) Stringent twin bail conditions
(iii) expeditious completion of investigation

Advantages

(i) Stringent twin bail conditions
↳ ensures the Accused does not go out of ~~that~~ the reach of law.

(ii) Completion of investigation within 180 days
↳ promoting speedy justice

(iii) Upholding constitutionality of ED
↳ ~~no~~ autonomy in decision-making.

(iv) Stringent & strong powers to the ED as chargesheet by ED is different from those of CRPC
↳ a special law warrants special treatment : this motto ~~a~~ has been upheld.

(v) Tackling money laundering through crypto currency, casino
↳ under ambit.

Challenges

① Court's ruling in Vijay Madanlal Chowdhary upholding twin bail condition
↳ disproportionate punishment (against 'bail not jail' rule)

② Poor conviction rates (0.5%)

③ More powers to ED
↳ misused by

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Centre to target Opposition States

(4) Newly emerging forms of money laundering
└ eg in Darkweb (Onion. tor) causing difficulty in tracking.

(4) Low manpower in ED

Way forward

(1) ED must not work like a Caged parrot of Centre.

(2) Twin bail ~~conditions~~ conditions – must be given adhering to proportionality test (Puttaswamy)

(3) Promote international cooperation eg With Interpol

(4) Expand due diligence norms to real estate sector, lawyers, casinos

Combating money laundering is crucial to attain SDG ~~goals~~ (Q SDG 16.4).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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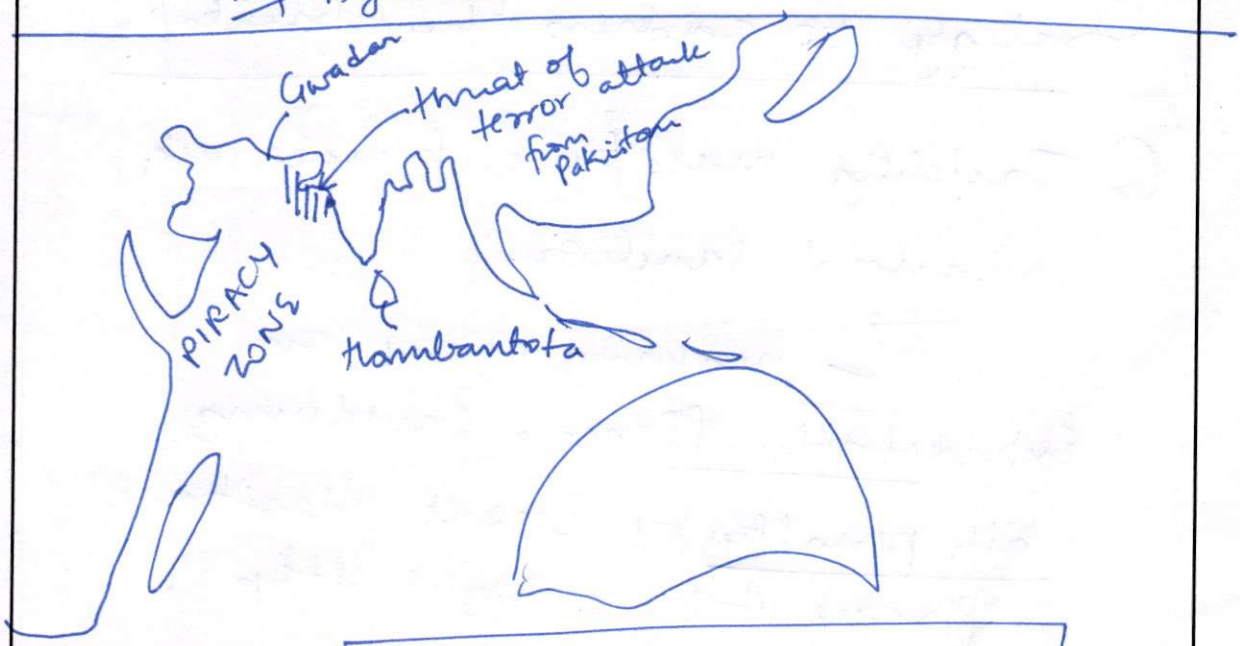
India has a 7515 Km long maritime border – making it highly vulnerable to security threats.

Security threats to India

(1) Maritime piracy
(which is on a rise in recent years.

(2) threat of terror attack from Pakistan
eg Ajmal Kasab came to Attack



Indian Ocean Region

India on a boat.

③ Oil spills in the territorial zone
↳ chances of fire in the sea & boats.

④ Cyber attacks on Indian vessels
eg cyber warfare

⑤ Growing Chinese footprint in Indian Ocean
↳ submarine presence near Andaman & Nicobar
↳ building ports at Gwadar, Hambantota, Kyakpew (Myanmar).

Strategy to address the threats

① Tackling maritime piracy via enhanced sanctions
↳ making piracy an Extraditable offence, involving death penalty. by recent Maritime Piracy Act a right step.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Upgrading coast guards capacities via training, more artillery & armoury.

(3) Conducting maritime exercises eg ex. Malabar

(4) Dissuading China by building collaborations with the West (eg joining QUAD, 1202), more port building (eg Duqm in Oman)

(5) Developing Great Nicobar project expeditiously

(6) Intelligence exchange with neighbours like Sri Lanka.

(7) Promote bonhomie with littorals eg developing Agalega island in Mauritius.

Maritime security ensures India's self-preservation as well as affirms commitments under the UNCLOS, 1982.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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